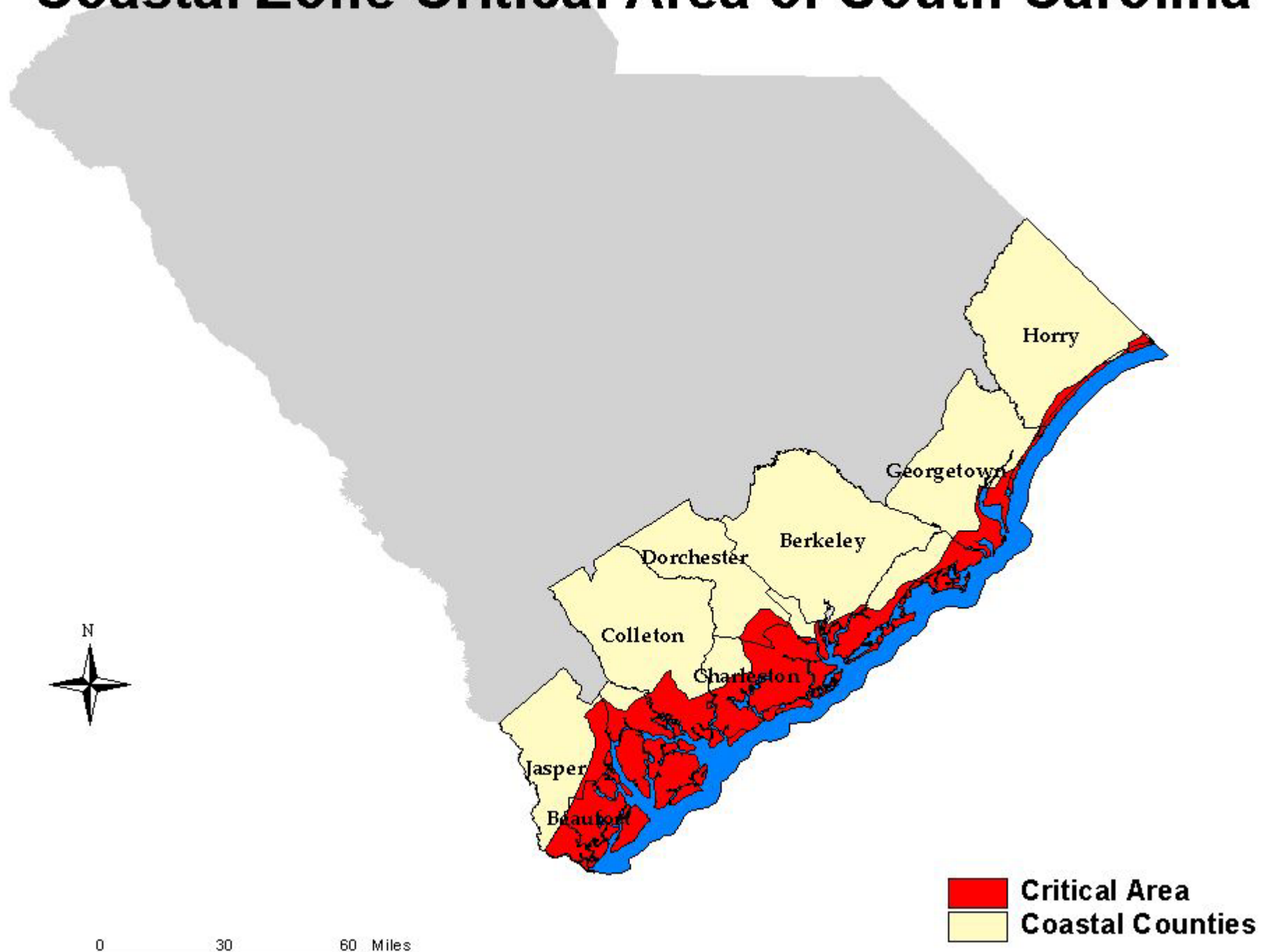




State and Coastal Laws and Regulations

SC LLR Course No. CEC274001

Coastal Zone Critical Area of South Carolina



South Carolina Coastal Management Act

```
graph TD; A[South Carolina Coastal Management Act] --> B[Regulations for Permitting in the Critical Areas of the Coastal Zone. R 30-1 through R 30-21. APA Procedures.]; A --> C[South Carolina Coastal Management Program. Policies and Procedures approved by Governor and General Assembly];
```

- Regulations for Permitting in the Critical Areas of the Coastal Zone.
- R 30-1 through R 30-21. APA Procedures.

- South Carolina Coastal Management Program.
- Policies and Procedures approved by Governor and General Assembly

Definitions

- Critical Area:
 - Coastal Waters
 - Tidelands
 - Beach/Dune System
 - Beaches

Critical Area Permitting Section

- Docks & Piers (76%)
- Bulkheads and Revetments (17%)
- Marinas and Community Docks (5%)
- Boat Ramps (3%)
- Beachfront (1%)
- 42 of 1018 permits appealed (4.1%)
- 38 or 90% of critical area appeals are private docks

Private Docks



Dock Permit Numbers

| | |
|--------|-----|
| ■ 1982 | 80 |
| ■ 1993 | 535 |
| ■ 1994 | 710 |
| ■ 1995 | 701 |
| ■ 1996 | 765 |
| ■ 1997 | 623 |
| ■ 1998 | 655 |
| ■ 1999 | 812 |
| ■ 2000 | 717 |
| ■ 2002 | 776 |

WATERFRONT PROPERTY

- Waterfront property will generally be defined as upland sites where a straight-line extension of both, generally shore perpendicular, upland property lines reaches a navigable watercourse within 1,000' of a marsh critical line. (Section R 30-1 D. (52))



1000

0

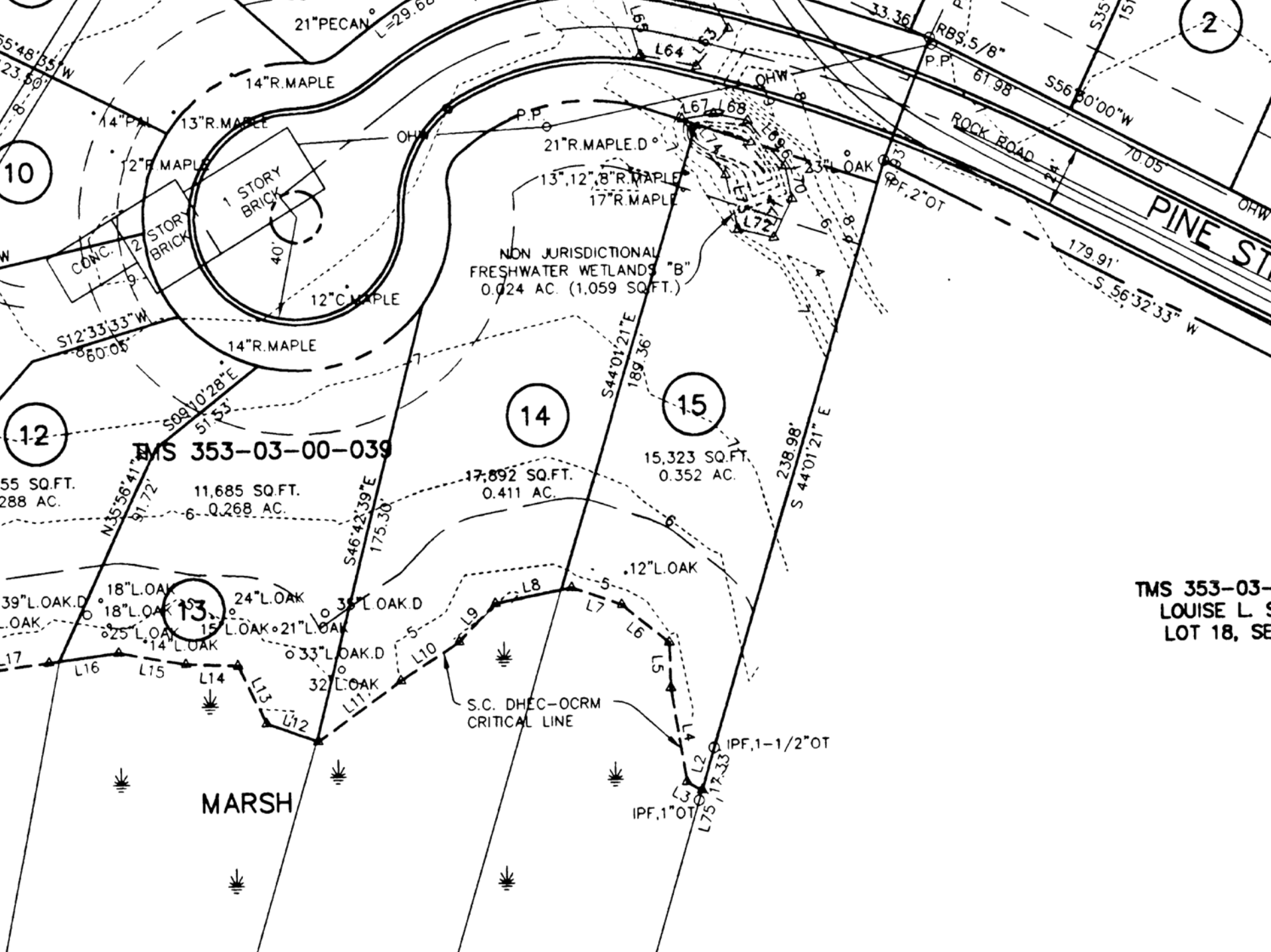
1000 Feet

Critical Area Permitting Process

- Application
 - OCRM (1-14 days)
 - Joint Federal (14-60 days)
- Public notice
 - Time Frames (15-30 days)
 - Agency and public comment (14-365 days)
 - (365 days § 401 time frame)
- Public Hearing
- Review
 - Site visit
 - GIS, comments, Decision Document
- Decision
 - Appeals Process (120 days +)

Dock Restrictions

- Lots must be 75' wide for private dock.
- 1,000' maximum length.
- Creeks over 150' wide: 600 sq. ft. max.
- Creeks 51'-150' wide: 160 sq. ft. max.
- Creeks 20'-50' wide: 120 sq. ft. max.
- Creeks less than 20' wide: special circumstances
- No docks in creeks less than 10' wide



Not A
Waterfront
Lot

N 25° 07' 31"
Dock
Corridor
N 25° 07' 31"

1000

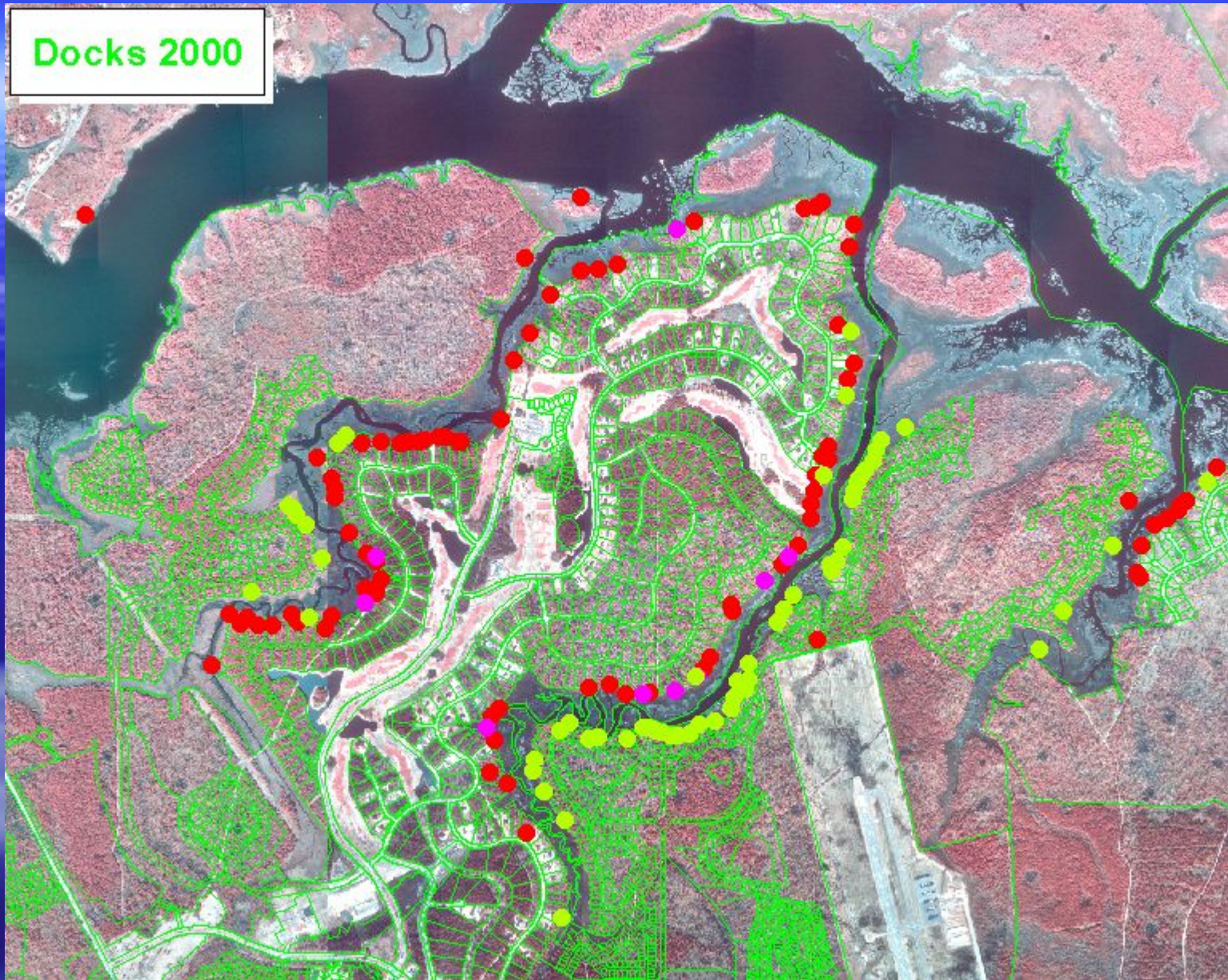
0

1000 Feet

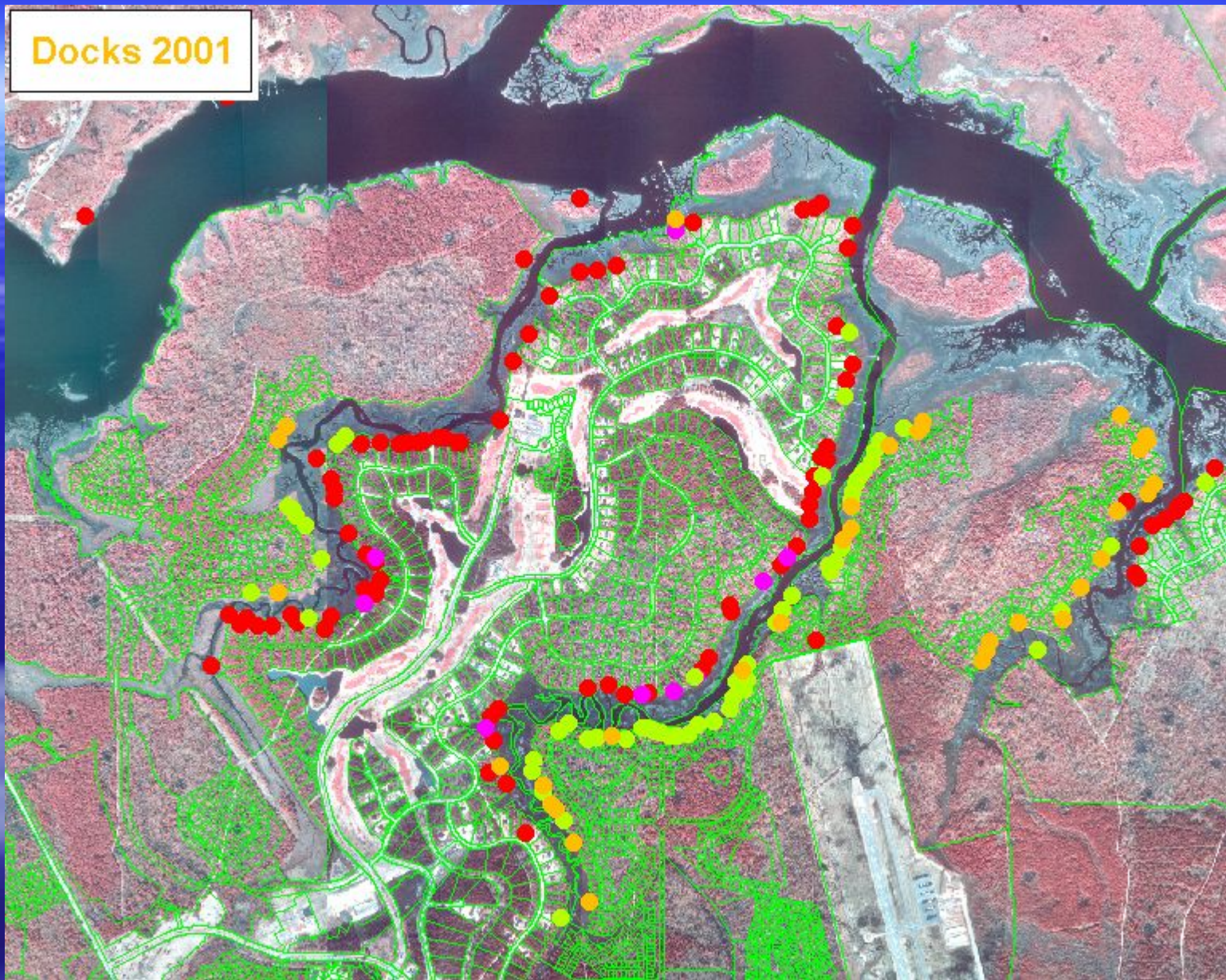
Docks 1998-99



Docks 2000



Docks 2001





Scale 1: 29,420

610,231
3,644,326

OCRM GIS Review

Major Cities



Permits- 2004 to Present



Permits - 2002 to Present



2001 Permits



2000 Permits



1998-99 Permits



1992-97 Permits



1989-91 Permits



1980-88 Permits



2004 Certifications (Digitally Submitted)



Wetland Certifications-2003 to Present



2001-03 Certifications



2000 Certifications



1997-99 Certifications



Cainh99se.sid

Cainh99sw.sid

1994-96 Certifications



Critical Area Stamp

The area shown on this plat is a general representation of DHEC-OCRM permit authority on the subject property. Critical areas, by their nature, are dynamic and subject to change over time. By generally delineating the permit authority of the DHEC-OCRM, the office of OCRM in no way waives the right to asset permit jurisdiction at any time in any critical area on the subject property, whether shown hereon or not.

Critical Lines

- Must be signed and dated by OCRM staff to be valid.
- Good for three years except for eroding stream banks.

Wetlands



TYPICAL IMPACTS

- Clearing
- Ditching
- Filling
- Road Crossing
- Temporary Impacts
 - Utility Crossing
 - Access

Wetland Master Planning

- **Predevelopment Plan**
 - Identify all wetland resources, types, sizes & impacts
- **Conceptual Development**
 - Commercial / Residential
 - Roadways
 - Lot layout
- **Drainage Patterns**
 - Controls for erosion and sedimentation
 - Buffers
 - Sediment ponds
- **Mitigation**
 - Provided for all allowable impacts



Buffer Area B1
81,904 s.f.
1.87 Acres
Buffer Length: 1,218 L.F.
Av. Buffer Width: 50.9 ft.

LAKE #9
1.49 Acre Lake

LAKE #8
2.98 Acre Lake

2.24 Acre Lake
LAKE #7

LAKE #3
3.24 Acre Lake

LAKE #10
0.72 Acre Lake

LAKE #1
Existing 3.09 Acre Lake

LAKE #4
2.65 Acre Lake

LAKE #5
2.50 Acre Lake

2.67 Acre Lake
LAKE #6

LAKE #2
11.26 Acre Lake

WETLAND #15
0.19 AC.

Buffer Area B15
82,137 s.f.
1.89 Acres
Buffer Length: 282 L.F.
Av. Buffer Width: 291.3 ft.

INTERNAL NATIONAL PAPER N
SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

3/4" = 1' S.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
PHASE 1

N 04-11-48 E 4402.92'



Conservation Area DO NOT DISTURB



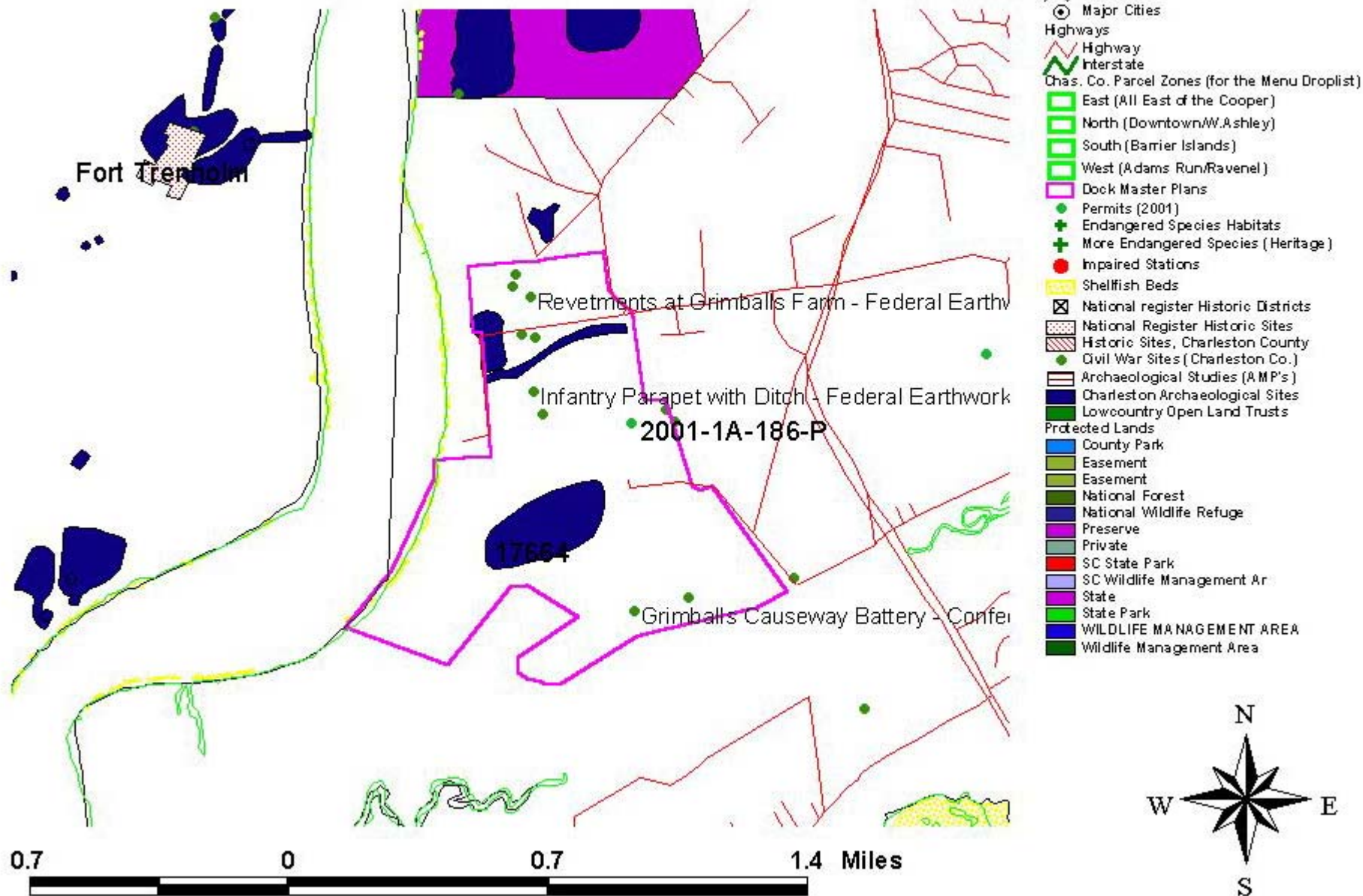
**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Charleston District

TO REPORT A VIOLATION, CALL 1-800-768-1516

Cultural Resources



GAPC's and Other Sensitive Area



Stormwater Controls





S/W Permit Requirements

- Post-development runoff must be less than pre-development runoff for the 2-and 10-year 24 hour storm event.
- Detention of 1st ½" of runoff from entire site or 1st 1" from built upon portion whichever is greater.
- Design to remove 80% of sediment from runoff.

State Permit Requirements

- A stormwater management facility maintenance plan along with a letter from the owner accepting ownership and maintenance responsibility must also be included with the submittal.
- Ease of maintenance must be considered in the pond design.
- Examples of maintenance items:
 - Inspecting the pond once a month, mowing grass and weeds when necessary, re-grading and re-stabilizing, etc.

Stormwater Management System Maintenance and Responsibility Agreement

I accept responsibility for ownership and proper maintenance of the stormwater management system(s) on the _____ site per the approved maintenance plan. I will complete any necessary repairs and/or preventive maintenance procedures in a timely manner to ensure proper functioning of the stormwater management system(s).

It is my understanding that the maintenance plan may be amended/revised at any time by the Department, and I will abide by any prescribed changes.

I will continue to own and maintain the stormwater management system until the Department is notified in writing of a transfer in ownership and maintenance responsibility. The notification will include a date for the transfer of responsibility and a letter of acceptance from the new owner.

Signature

What is LID?

- Low Impact Development (LID) Practices.
- Manage rainfall at the source.
- Utilization of small, cost-effective features at the lot level.
- These landscape features are known as Integrated Management Practices (IMPs).
- LID can be applied to new development, urban retrofits, and redevelopment projects.

Types of LID Practices

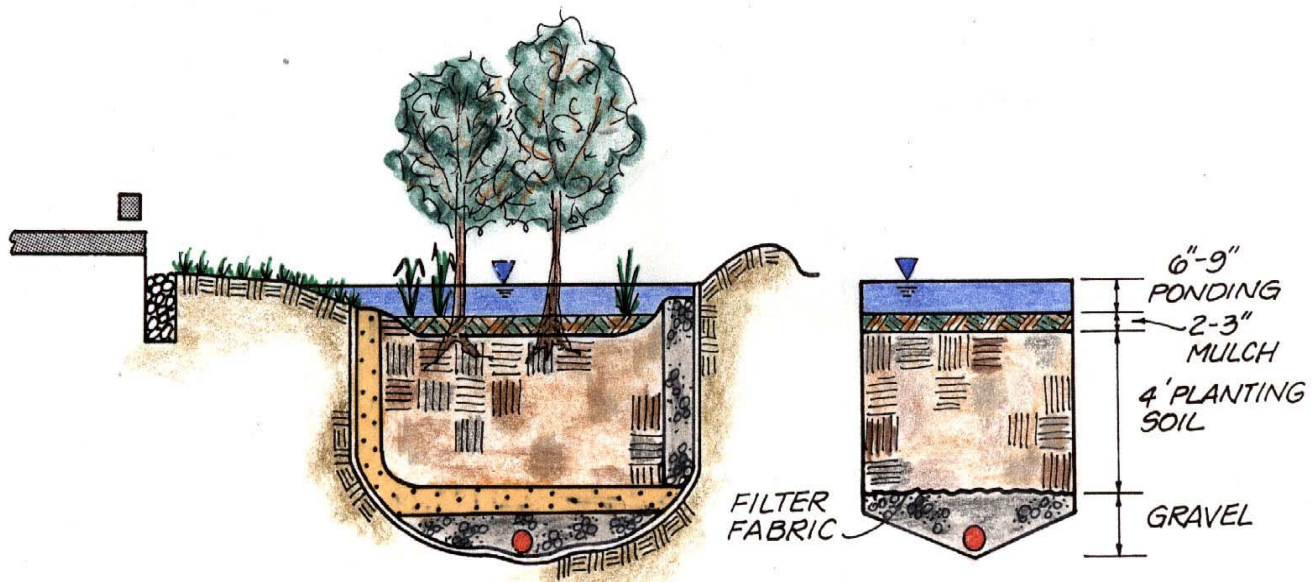
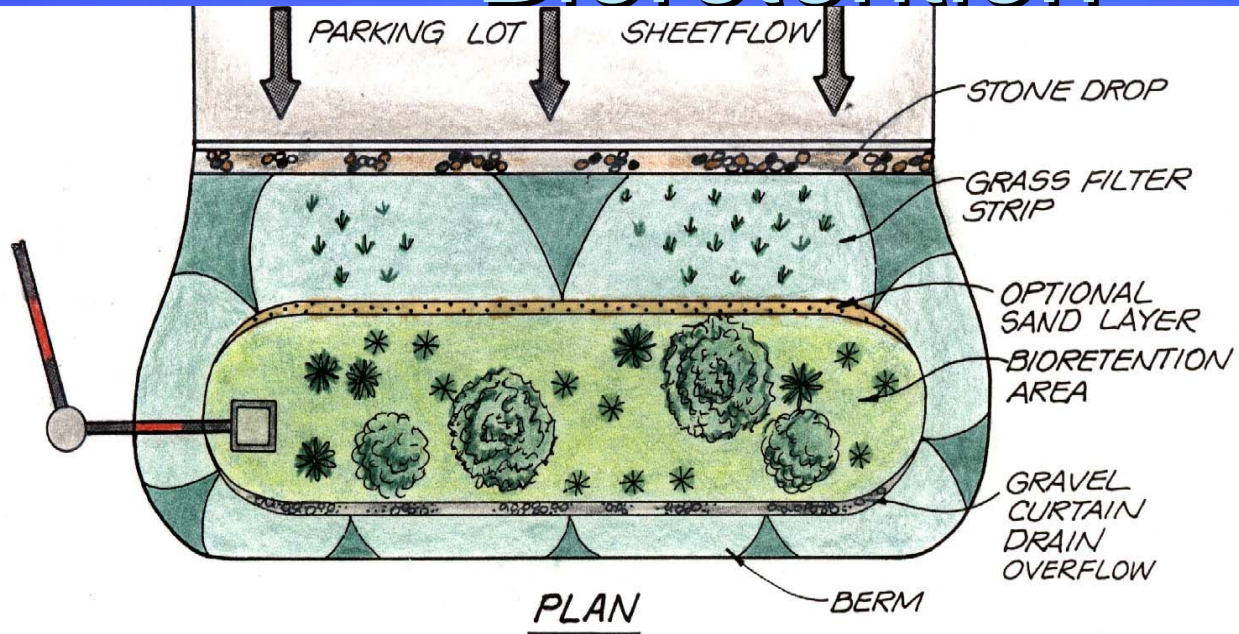
✓ **Bio-retention/Rain Gardens**

- Green Roofs
- Pervious Concrete
- Permeable Pavers
- Rain Barrels
- Wetland Buffers
- Littoral Shelves/Artificial Wetlands
- Pet Waste Management





Bioretention



Types of LID Practices

- Bio-retention/Rain Gardens
- Green Roofs
- Pervious Concrete
- Permeable Pavers
- ✓ **Rain Barrels**
- Wetland Buffers
 - Littoral Shelves/Artificial Wetlands
 - Pet Waste Management



Types of LID Practices

- Bio-retention/Rain Gardens
- Green Roofs
- Pervious Concrete
- Permeable Pavers
- Rain Barrels
- ✓ **Wetland Buffers**
- Littoral Shelves/Artificial Wetlands
- Pet Waste Management





Types of LID Practices

- Bio-retention/Rain Gardens
- Green Roofs
- Pervious Concrete
- Permeable Pavers
- Rain Barrels
- Wetland Buffers
- ✓ **Littoral Shelves/Artificial Wetlands**
- Pet Waste Management







SCDHEC/OCRM

[HTTP://WWW.SCDHEC.GOV/OCRM](http://www.scdhec.gov/ocrm)

